(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1481.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1774.

DR EPHRAIM HOWARD'S Letter to Dr. CHARLES WHISENTHALL *continued.*

I SHALL now point out the consequence of abscess, forming in the muscular and tendinous parts in general, also particularly the consequence in Mr. Coale's case. Whoever is acquainted with the structure and insertions of the muscles, must be apprized of the bad consequences that may follow apostemations thereof, in particular the tendinous parts.

The muscles are composed of longitudinal fibres, each fibre surrounded with its cellular coat; therefore if matter is formed in the belly, or fleshy part thereof, from their structure and action, it may be pressed to the tendinous, and form what is called a sinuous ulcer; which at best proves tedious: though often the matter descends to the insertion, and occasions a carious bone, and the natural consequences, a hectic fever, atrophy, and often death.

In Van Swieten, vol. i. p. 705, he makes mention of a person who had an apostеme about the articulation of the thigh, in consequence of an inflammation, the matter descended to the leg, and formed a sinuous ulcer; every method was taken though without relief and he died—he also gives several other cases similar. I am of the opinion had an apostеme formed on Mr. Coale's first attack; that the ribs, collar bone, shoulder blade, and top of the arm bone would have been carious: as the intercostal muscles were inflamed, also it's probable the periosteum of the ribs, and from the acute pain in the other parts, it appeared that the tendinous parts of the muscles which had their insertions there, were also inflamed. It's not probable that matter should form in those places and not produce a carious bone. The consequence of which needs no comment *(F)*. If you had ever perused Dr. Huxham with attention, you would there have found a case, which might have given rise to a suspicion of the fatal consequence that attends suppuration in those parts. In p. 247 when speaking of inflammations and pains of the breast, says "though some pains of the side may be greatly different from the pluritic and require much less bleeding, they should never be neglected especially if they considerably obstruct the respiration; for then they are always followed with very ill consequences; a strong instance of which you have in the following history; as the case is long I shall only mention the heads: the pain of the side did not attack very violent, nor the fever high, he was bled once by a surgeon, the pain daily increased for three weeks, he then applied to Dr. Huxham; he now had a difficulty in breathing, (which he said arose from the pain of his side) hectical heats with a short cough. Huxham had him now bled, and gave expectorating medicines; in a few days he spit up bloody matter in great quantities, which proceeded from a vomica of the lungs: he took a decoction of the bark, and Huxham says, his hectical heats abated, and there seemed to be some hopes of a recovery: though the pain of the side still continued where it first began. He was twice more blooded, and sundry applications used to abate the pain of the side; though nothing procured ease, (except opium) at last an abscess formed and it was opened, discharged much matter. The ribs were carious, and a penetration into the breast in two places. He died in about three months from his first attack. The intercostal and adjacent muscles were found in dissection to be mortified. *(G)*

Was there not such danger attending apostemations of those parts, yet I assert in Mr. Coale's case, bleeding was highly necessary. When topical inflammations terminate in apostemation, it is a medium between resolution and gangrene, and a certain degree of inflammation is requisite to procure it; for if the impetus of blood is very great, the heat and obstruction much increased, from the great impulse, instead of an abscess forming, a mortification supervenes: therefore if would be much better to procure a resolution, than a gangrene should come on. That Mr. Coale was threatened with a mortification, is very obvious, from the great heat, pain, throbing, tumefaction, great impetus of the circulation, and dark red colour of the inflamed parts. Van. Swieten, vol. i, page 698, speaking of inflammations, observes, that too great a motion will suddenly destroy the small vessels, and bring on a gangrene: also page 661, thus observes. Si timor loci inflammati subitissime increscat, rubido summa in purpureum vergens, calor urens, dolor magnus increscens continuo, pulsus celerrimus, respiratio anhelosa, &c. brevi gangræna aderit.

Mortifications arise from various, also opposite causes; as from too great an action of the vessels, as in topical inflammations. Again for want of action, as in cases of debility? the first is prevented by copious bleeding, evacuants, and antiphlogistics, by which the tension of the vessels are taken off; the impetus of the circulation lessened, so great a determination presented to the effected parts, the secretions and excretions promoted, the heat and oscillatory motion of the vessels abated. The last is prevented by corroborants and gentle stimulants, by which the action of the vessels are increased, their tonic power restored, and the circulation regularly carried on, in consequence of their contractile power being greater.

The danger of fevers becoming putrid in their advanced state, by bleeding being omitted in the beginning, is observed by most practical physicians. Hoffman, tom. 1. page 108, sect. ii. observation ii. makes mention of a patient who laboured under a fever, who appeared to have bile in the stomach; for which evacuants were used to discharge it, bleeding was omitted; the attending physician looking on his case bilious; he died on the 7th day, and there appeared to be a great degree of putrifaction. Hoffman gives it as his opinion, that the omission of bleeding in the beginning, and treating the person for a bilious complaint, was the occasion of his death. In tom. 1. page 141, when treating of pulmonic disorders, makes mention of a spurious pleurisy being epidemic, wherein many patients had bleedings at the nose, and stupor about the 7th and 9th day; which he says, was in consequence of bleeding, not being used sufficiently in the beginning. Dr. Dehaen, professor in Vienna, in his ratio medendi, vol. ii. page 401 and 2, observes, that the omission of bleeding in the beginning of fevers, is often the occasion of their becoming putrid, in their advanced state, and the petechiæ appearing, is often in consequence of omitting bleeding in the first stage. Sydenham, Cleghorn, Hillary, and many others, make mention of the fatal consequences that ensue the omission of bleeding, in cases of an increased impetus of the circulation. The ancients, and those too in warm climates, in topical inflammations, and an increased impetus of blood? bleed their patients till they fainted, and experience confirmed to them the propriety: though I do not altogether approve of the practice, as the fainting depends more on the suddeness of depletion, than the quantity taken, and there is in some a much greater disposition to faint than in others, from any sudden alteration induced on the system.

It appears to me, that there must have been a great confusion of your ideas, when you was at Mr. Coale's; you acknowledged you said, that an apostеme would have carried off his complaints which bleeding had prevented. I asked you whether there was not an inflammation, you answered there was an appearance, and would not agree that his fever was inflammatory. Here seems to be a great contradiction, I cannot find, that what you call an appearance of an inflammation, when accompanied with a fever of the putrid kind, ever terminates by apostemation. Huxham, Van Swieten, Hoffman, and Sydenham; also many others mention an appearance of inflammations of the breast, attended with pain, cough, &c. and accompanied with a fever of the putrid kind; wherein the repetition of bleeding is attended with bad consequences, though not by preventing an apostеme forming, but by its increasing, the great debility which accompanies fevers of that kind, and of course the putrid diathesis. If the fever is not taken off, and the putrid diathesis removed, a mortification succeeds, and not an apostеme; nor can I find where such inflammations terminate by apostemation. Dr. Fothergill and Huxham, when treating on the malignant sore throat, observe, that at first the fauces appear to be inflamed, though if the putrid diathesis is not removed, a mortification comes on: they never mention any salutary termination by apostemation.

Dr. Hoadley makes some very judicious remarks in regard to bleeding; "whenever a physician, says the doctor, finds a patient labouring under the heat, thirst, and restlessness of a fever, and at the same time violently affected with a pain of the side, cough, difficulty in breathing, any other of the symptoms, which shew the organs of respiration are disordered, he is diligently to enquire into the rise of the whole disease, and carefully examine into every complaint, in order to form a judgment, whether the disorder in his breathing, are owing to the fever, or the fever to them. *(H)* For though it be confessed to be difficult for us to determine of what sort the fever is, which attends a pleurisy (for example) so soon as the violence of the pain, and danger of the disease require us to do something; yet if we know that different fevers, make it necessary for us to pursue different methods, we may be as certain, they will not all be equally relieved, by the first or second steps in the same method. Viz. they will not all be equally relieved by bleeding, and consequently bleeding once or a second time, affords little or no relief, but on the contrary, the pulse falls, and the strength and spirits flag; while the pain of the side, and difficulty in breathing, continue as violent as ever, or nearly so; we may be very certain the fever will not admit of this method, and an obstinate repetition of bleeding must be dangerous; this, therefore, will be a true and proper mark for us to know when to desist, &c. I have instanced particularly in bleeding, because it's universally allowed, to be the very first step that ought to be taken towards the cure; a step which the violence of the pain, and difficulty in breathing, absolutely require &c. If the patient be of a full habit of body with strong vessels, and the pulse high, and the spirits good, both before, and after bleeding; and the blood of a florid scarlet colour, with little or no serum, or very sizy? bleeding is evidently to be repeated even to the fourth time, if the symptoms require it. Swan's Sydenham, page 160. *(I)*

To determine the nature of a fever, (on first visiting a patient,) a physician ought to reflect on the species of the prevailing disorders, the time of the year, whether spring or fall; whether he used exercise, or was inactive; the nature of the place where he resided, whether in the country, or town; its being high and dry, low and moist, whether he was subject to receive the effluvia of stagnating waters, or of any other putrid substances; whether the water was pure, his living generous or not, also the nature of the weather, whether it has been moist and hot, moist and cold, hot and dry, or cold and dry? all these have considerable effects on the body, and greatly determine the nature of fevers. As a person who lives in the country, has a high dry situation, uses exercise, lives on generous diet, is more disposed to inflammatory complaints, and bares evacuations; on the contrary, those in large towns, in low moist places, who receive a putrid effluvia, are indolent &c. are more subject to putrid disorders, and such complaints as arise from debility, and will not bare evacuations. Now to consider Mr. Coale a priori, there was reason to think his disorder would be accompanied with a fever of the inflammatory kind. The distinction made between disorders in the spring and fall, have their use in practice, particularly in the warm climates? we find Hippocrates who lived 438 years before the birth of our saviour, in his book of epidemics, observes: that the disorders of the winter and spring are inflammatory, the summer burning fevers; the fall, fluxes, bilious fevers, &c. he lived in a climate little differing from ours, as Greece lays from 36 to 44 degrees north latitude. He resided in Thessaly, now called Janna, which is 39 degrees north latitude.

Dr. Sydenham divides disorders into vernal and autumnal. The vernal he observes are from January till the summer solstice; and the others come to their state about the autumnal equinox, (viz. 20 of September) and go off on the approach of the winter: the spring being inflammatory, and the fall more of the putrid.

Dr. Cleghorn, surgeon to the 22d regiment, and now professor in the university of Dublin: in his treatise on the diseases of Minorca; observes that the spring diseases are highly inflammatory, and require very large bleedings. He divides them into summer and winter fevers: the former beginning in June or July, and terminating in January or somewhat sooner. The latter seldom beginning till November, and goes off about the summer solstice. From the history he gives of the prevailing disorders in Minorca, they appear exactly as those of this province; which shews how much the nature of disorders are influenced by the particular latitudes, as Minorca lays 39 degrees 50 min. north latitude. He confesses that from the bilious vomitings in the beginning, and the periodical exacerbations in pleuritic complaints, he was induced to believe they were what was called bilious pleurisies, and that they did not require so frequent bleeding at he used; for which reason he omitted so frequent repetitions thereof: but experience soon convinced him, that instead of too much, he took too little blood: for says he, in March the disease raged so violent, that I took from 16 to 24 ounces of blood the first bleeding, and observes that the first twenty-four hours, he frequently took from 42 to 54 ounces

*(F) It is much to be lamented, that gentlemen who profess the practice of physic, would not be more anxious to obtain a knowledge of the animal œconomy, and the seat of diseases: by which many altercations might be avoided. I cannot think any person in their senses, who had medical abilities, and was acquainted with the seat of his disorder, could have looked on suppuration as a salutary termination. It is well known to the family, (from his first attack) I told them of the ill consequences that would ensue an apostemation, and the event has confirmed my prognostic: you on the contrary, it seems was desirous of matter forming, which you said would soon cure him; whoever reflects on the event; must treat your judgment with contempt.*

*(G) When you reflect on what Huxham says in regard to pains of the breast, I am persuaded you must be of the opinion, that he thought if the surgeon had bled him copiously in the beginning, the abscess might have been prevented. For when his disorder was considerably advanced, and even after the hectical heats, and vomica appeared, he had him bled several times, in order to procure a resolution, or at least prevent so large an abscess forming. He was not afraid of taking away the flamina vitæ: nor did he consider the suppuration as a favourable termination.*

*(H) As the pain of Mr. Coale's side, preceded the fever, there is reason to think the fever depended thereon.*

*(I) Considering what effect bleeding had on Mr. Coale, agreeable to Dr. Hoadley's opinion; which method did his fever require, bleeding or not? certainly bleeding: because his complaints were all removed by it, and his spirits raised.*

of blood, which removed the complaints; and if they returned, he had recourse to bleeding again. "In this manner, I found with Sydenham, that pleurisies of the most fatal tendency, might be happily cured in the space of a few days, and with as much certainty, as any disorder whatever, &c. Cleghorn page 261. (K)

Dr. Hillary, on the diseases of Barbados, which lays 13 degrees north latitude, has been very particular in observing the nature of the fevers, at the different seasons; and through the whole you will find, that the disorders from the approach of winter, till the summer solstice, (viz. about the 21st of June) were inflammatory, from which time, till about November they shew more of the putrid diathesis, &c. He bled largely. He declares in the yellow fever, (a disorder the most putrid in its advanced state, of any except the plague) that he found from experience bleeding on the first attack, prevented so great a degree of putrifaction in the second stage. He ordered from 12, to 20 ounces the first time, and if the pulse kept up, which it often would do the first day or two, he had bleeding repeated; and declares, he from experience, found it the most salutary method of treating his patients, page 143.

Hippocrates, Cleghorn, Hillary, and many others, observe that the particular winds and weather, have a considerable effect of changing the nature of the prevailing disorders. It is obvious that there are fevers which prevail; from the highest degree of inflammation, down to the greatest degree of putrifaction, and in regard to bleeding in them, nothing so much determines the propriety, as the effect that it has.

The great Dr. Morgagni, vol. ii. page 570; when speaking of the different species of fevers, and the appearance of the inflamed viscera: says, it is the same, whether the fever be benign or malignant; therefore not to be distinguished by dissecting the morbid body, but he says, "in the living patient, if it be benign, it is alleviated by repeated blood lettings. If malignant, it becomes worse, and is very soon fatal. (L)

It is certain that there are complaints of the breast resembling pleurisies, accompanied with a fever of the putrid kind, wherein bleeding to any considerable degree is seldom requisite, and a repetition thereof dangerous. The ancients and moderns both make mention of such: they also observe, that bleeding has the effect of sinking the pulse, and none of the symptoms are relieved: on the contrary increased, if bled largely. Therefore, your observing to me, you judged of the impropriety of bleeding, from the consequences, makes against you, for he certainly was greatly relieved: and agreeable to the observations of Dr. Cleghorn, his case being so tedious and obstinate, was in consequence of bleeding not being used sufficiently, in page 261. says, "and it was not less remarkable to observe, how quickly the sick recovered their usual health and strength, notwithstanding the great loss of blood they had sustained; while many who had been bled more sparingly, continued in a languid, infirm state for months, without being able to get rid of the cough and pains of the breast."

I am of the opinion, whoever is qualified for the practice of physic, and is attentive to the symptoms of his patient, and reflects on the foregoing circumstances of the prevailing disorders, in the neighbourhood and season of the year, must be able to distinguish a putrid from an inflammatory fever; for in a putrid, although the pulse is at some times full, it has not that tenseness or is permanent, the heat is different, as Hillary observes, one like to a warm stone, the other to warm spirit of Hartshorn. Huxham, and Sir John Pringle, both observe the peculiar pungent heat to the touch that attends putrid fevers; there is also a frequent sighing, faintness, anxiety, despair, load of the precordia, in common the pulse very fluctuating, generally soft and quick, low and intermitting, all which symptoms are increased on using evacuations to any considerable degree, especially after the first or second day.

I candidly confess, that Mr. Coale's case will ever be a warning to me, not to be so timorous in using the lancet; for I am now fully convinced, that he ought to have been plentifully bled, on the return of the pain and inflammation on the 5th day; by which means the inflammation, of course the apostemation of the knee would have been prevented? though it is to be confessed, a person cannot at all times determine how far it is requisite to carry any particular evacuation. (M) Dr. Huxham page 194, judicious observes, "but yet if either the pain returns with violence, after having ceased a considerable time, or seizes another part of the breast; it is an argument, that a new inflammation is forming, which indicates bleeding as much as the primary, though not to the same degree: for this accessary seizure being altogether of the same nature, and on the same organ as the former, requires the same method to prevent it's advance, and further ill consequences &c. Dr. Cleghorn, p. cclvi, makes mention of the symptoms being carried off by bleeding on the first days, but returning again on the fourth and fifth, which he says defeated all attempts for relief, which he in the succeeding pages, attributes to not carrying the bleeding far enough at first.

I hope I have proved to the satisfaction of every impartial reader—first, that Mr. Coale's was an inflammatory complaint—secondly, that the most favourable termination of topical inflammation of the breast or muscles is by resolution—thirdly, that bleeding answers every indication to procure a resolution—fourthly, that abscess of the muscles, and particularly the tendinous parts thereof, are attended with danger, and ought always to be guarded against.

I shall now point out some of your deficiences in regard to the human frame, and knowledge of practical writers.

In conversation with you, in regard to the lymphatics, you discovered to me, that you had not the least idea of the taking their rise from the cellular membrane. It's true that Boerhaave looked on them as veins returning the lymph: on supposition that there were lymphatic arteries; the existence of which is merely hypothetical, as Boerhaave acknowledges himself in his institutions. Had you perused Dr. Monro, you would have been capable of forming some idea of their nature; as the lymphatics can be filled by injecting the cellular membrane; I am well convinced, that a person who is unacquainted with them, cannot form an idea of the cause and various species of dropsies, or account for the many phænomena that happen.

Another of your crude notions you discovered, when you asserted that the blood was prepared for the secretion of the bile, solely by the spleen and hæmorrhoidal vessels. The absurdity of such an opinion is such, that it does not deserve a serious refutation: but for fear my passing it over with silence, should be deemed an evasion: I will make some observations thereon.

First the hæmorrhoidal vessels do not return a drop of blood to the liver, except it's what is called the internal hæmorrhoid, which is nothing more than a branch of the mesenteric artery; nor have we any reason to think, that the blood of that branch undergoes any other change, than the different ramifications of the mesenteric arteries in general; and it has taken the name, because at some times blood is discharged from it by the anus, which is very easily accounted for, from its great length, and being the most depending. How is it possible to determine of what particular service any of the abdominal viscera is in preparing the blood for the secretion of bile? when the vena portæ is composed of so many veins, and has it's blood from the spleen, stomach, omentum, intestines, mesentery, and pancreas. Such is your crude notions of philology.

If you will reflect, you must remember in conversation in regard to bleeding of Mr. Coale, I sayed Dr. Sydenham looked on the plague to be a disorder the most inflammatory, although it is the most putrid in it's last stage; and that he bled his patients in very large quantities in the beginning; which he found to be the most salutary method of treatment, as it prevented the putrifactive state by at once removing the febrile impetus; to which you modestly answered, Sydenham did not live at the time the plague raged or did he write on it. I then told you the year, (viz. 1665) but you still persisted in what you at first asserted. If you will look into Sydenham, you will find a very true account of the plague in England in the year 1665, and 1666, and one of the best histories of the symptoms of any extent; as he has done in every other disorder he wrote on. If I am allowed to draw a conclusion from your opinion, it not only betrays an ignorance of writings of Sydenham, but of every other approved practical author: or a willful misrepresentation of your ideas.

I should be sorry to advance any thing touching your character, tending to lessen your medical abilities, without just reason: I will, therefore, explain what I mean, by saying I am persuaded your reputation depends more on subtleness, audacity, and mean insinuations, than real merit. When you was first called to Mr. Coale, the method of treatment was told you, and you agreed that it was very proper, and expressed much satisfaction, on finding that the tart. emet. had been liberally used; and proposed to make a fresh solution, to have it dissolved in a larger quantity of water, and the colour altered, of course given in greater portions: and observed to me in regard to the colour being altered, "that the greater the mystery in giving of a medecine, the more it would increase the dignity of the profession." (N) Could there be any advantage arising from it to Mr. Coale: was it not done with this motive, that in case any favourable alteration should ensue, they would attribute it to a change of medicine made by Dr. Whiesenthall, and if he died, they would say if that alteration had been made sooner, it might have cured him. What was the consequence in a few days; why it was reported in Baltimore, and on Elk Ridge, that Dr. Pue and Howard were deceived in Mr. Coale's disorder, and Dr. Whiesenthall came, altered the medicine, and he was getting the better. If Mr. Coale had not been taken with the inflammation of the knee, the deception would have had the desired effect? but in a dispute at his house in regard to the propriety of bleeding; I asked you if bleeding was improper, why was not the antiphlogistic method? and how it came to pass you did not alter the medicine; when it was answered you had. I then called on you to declare, you meanly evaded, and said you brought the medicine with you: I then asked you whether you was not told he was using the same, you then acknowledged you was told so; and I am persuaded contrary to your desire, acknowledged that there was no alteration only it's being disguised. Was you not guilty of the same a few years past, when you was called to Mr. C. D. when he was taking medicine in the form of boluses, you desired the same to be dissolved and given, which was done. I have been since informed his recovery was attributed to an alteration you made in the medicine. I now beg you will declare on your honour, whether in either case, you made the least alteration, only in the form of giving; or even prescribed a medicine of a different tendency, more than used before. Needs there any other confirmation of your subtleness. (O)

A specimen of your audacity you have exhibited, in regard to the writings of Sydenham before related: as you was ignorant (as certainly you must have been) why did you assert he never lived at the time the plague raged, in contradiction to me? it being so glaring a falsity) I presume your motive was this, you suggested from the great reputation you had obtained, a bare assertion was sufficient to out weigh any thing, I could advance, as every person present (to judge from your reputation) must think you ought to know more of the writings of practical physician than myself; especially so great a man as Dr. Sydenham.

The manner you expressed yourself in regard to bleeding Mr. Coale, I look on to be a mean insinuation, as you was called into consultation, it behoved you to deliver your opinion to me, and not after Mr. Coale had laid upwards of forty days, for you then to say bleeding was wrong, to a person who from their respect and connection, would communicate it to the family, especially as she entertained so great an opinion of your judgment, and believed all you said to be a fact; and she not being able to form a judgment of her own. The manner of your expression shews a design, for after you said the cure was obstructed by bleeding, you added any person might have done it: (by which there was room for evasion) but you cannot think to be acquitted by that, as you afterwards (on being attacked) endeavoured to maintain the impropriety of bleeding.

I hope you will for the future avail yourself of that malicious disposition, and never hereafter endeavour to advance your own character, by depreciating another person's. I am, your humble servant,

EPHRAIM HOWARD, Son of Henry.

P. S. I have since writing the above been informed of the following, viz. Mr. Samuel Stringer Coale received a letter from Dr. Morgan, of Philadelphia, requesting him to send a state of his father's case, as he was then in Baltimore-town, he desired you to state it; which you promised to do, and said you would send a copy thereof to Elk-Ridge, that it might be seen: some time after Dr. Morgan wrote to Mr. Samuel S. Coale, informing him of the receipt of yours; the family has waited with impatience to see Dr. Morgan's opinion, but their desire has not been gratified. I am now authorized to say you have received a letter from Dr. Morgan, with his opinion in regard to Mr. Coale, and that some time the last of August, or in September, which opinion has not been seen by Mr. Coale, or his family, nor by the attending physicians. As Dr. Morgan is a gentleman among the first characters on the continent, as a physician, I shall be glad his opinion be made known, and am instructed to say it will give Mr. Coale great satisfaction. The complying with your promise in sending a copy of a state of the case to Elk-Ridge, will be pleasing to

E. H.

December 16, 1773.

*(K) The very ingenious Dr.* Cullen *professor in Edinburg, declares, that Cleghorn has thrown more light on the nature of the disorders he treats on, than any writer he ever read*

*(L) Will not the opinion of so great a man as Morgagni have some wait with you? A person from the number of morbid bodies he has dissected, must have the most extensive knowledge of the seat of diseases, perhaps of any physician; by which he is not so liable to confound the effect with the cause, as you was, when you was called to Mr. C. D. who had laboured under an inflammation of the brain, which was in great measure gone off, and because his eyes had a yellowish colour, you declared his case bilious: whereas it was nothing more than what is common in all inflammations in their last stage, when carried off by resolution; only no part of the body is so conspicuous as the tunica conjunctiva of the eye.*

*(M) Had you observed that bleeding ought to have been repeated, on the return of his complaints; you would have been supported by reason of the best practical authorities, as being more consistent, than the cure was obstructed by bleeding preventing an apostume forming.*

*(N) I did not just then think of your design, but when I came to hear what was said, it immediately occured to me.*

*(O) A person may triumph for a time in a character obtained by their low cunning—Behold! How contemptible he is rendered when detected, and his mean artifice exposed.*

## ERRATA in the former part of this letter.

P. 1. col. 1. l. 44. leave out the words, *That had he not been blooded an apostume might have been formed, which would have carried off his complaint long since, or words to that purpose.* P. 2. col. 1. l. 28. for *subduco* read *sub duco.* Ibid. l. 87. for *autem* read *acutem.* Ibid. l. 96. for *depression* read depletion. Col. 2. l. 77. for *solida* read *vatica.* Ibid. l. 80 for *tuturam* read *texturam.* L. 85. for *auctissime* read *acutissime.* Ibid. col. 3. l. 79. after *concoction* insert *not.* L. 62. for *effect* read *effort.*

## PARIS, October 5.

A MEMORIAL has just made its appearance here, written with great spirit, which took its rise from the following circumstance. In it a young laundress makes complaint of her having been beaten and severely treated by a regular Abbot of the Abbé Royal of Notre Dame d'Ablancourt. Perhaps we may hereafter know the real cause for the outrage, as the present reason given for the wrath of the Abbot seems little to deserve it, which was her having lately held, with one of the Abbot's domestics, an infant at the baptismal font. But that as they may, the Abbot had some how been affronted, and resolved to be avenged; in consequence of which he sent for the young laundress, under pretence of employing her in her business, who immediately waited on him; but on her entering the room, he shut the door, tore off her bonnet and handkerchief, and with a whip, which he had prepared, gave her a number of severe strokes, which fetched blood from her. The cries of the girl brought several of the domestics, who forced open the door,

and delivered her from the Abbot's hands; and this day the girl has made a regular complaint against the Abbot, in the proper court, praying damages for the outrage against her. The affair causes much talk and pleasantry among all sorts of people, there being such a difference in the quality of the two persons.

HAGUE, *Oct.* 5. Our last advices from Bassora and Bagdat, in the Persian gulf, are very alarming. Three hundred thousand persons have actually died in those two places of the plague. This determined the English agent, and those of his nation, to attempt the saving themselves by leaving those places for a time; but there is reason to fear they may meet with another scourge, in their enemy Kerim Khan, who is the last conqueror of Persia, which kingdom is under the same unhappy circumstances in Asia as Poland is in Europe. The enmity, however, of this conqueror is only looked on as a temporary cloud hanging over the heads of the English traders, who having been accustomed to many vicissitudes in that part of the world, doubt not of riding out the present storm. Their address in navigating the Indian and the Red Sea hath given rise to many important discoveries in those parts, and, among the rest, in their voyages from Moaka to Gedda, they have discovered the coast of Abyssinia to be laid down in the charts twenty five or thirty miles too far west; neither do those charts mark many small islands and rocks, which none can approach without the assistance of the native pilots. Notice is given when a ship arrives by firing a gun at the rising of the sun, and two at its setting, which the pilots, by laying their ears to the ground, declare they can hear at two degrees distance, and in consequence put off in canoes, and pilot the ships safely through the rocks and shallows into the Red Sea.

STOCKHOLM, *Oct.* 14. His Swedish majesty has in a very particular manner applied himself to the regulation of all abuses, especially in the state, and all the civil branches of the public business, which he has freed from a number of absurd and ridiculous restraints, which time and ignorance had clogged them with. The four estates, which before this reign used to meet but once in three years, (except in cases of a very urgent necessity) are now ordered to meet annually; and his majesty has ordered six more senators to be added to the fourteen, which were fixed by the act of settlement in the 1746; but has entirely taken away from them the power which they had of passing a negative on any act, and has vested that right fully in himself: he has likewise altered the manner of their nomination in the following manner; twenty of the body of the nobility, ten of the clergy, and as many of the burgesses; to which he has added six of the estate of pheasants, who before had no voice; these are to meet on any vacancy amongst the senators, to take an oath of secresy, and then to proceed to the election of four persons fit to be advanced to that dignity; but the deputations of the estates are not required, as formerly, to be unanimous, but the majority is to carry it: his majesty is then to appoint one of the four so elected to the office; but he has still farther confirmed two of the old articles, that no senator shall be elected in the intervals of the dyet, nor shall two of any one family be senators; and has likewise confirmed the form by which they are obliged to give their voices when present in council, and their being answerable to the state for mal-administration. The presidentships in the courts of justice, which used to be solely vested in the senators, are now in some part taken from them, as they are given to other noblemen indiscriminately. This making of presidentships unconfined to the senators alone, is likewise extended to the other offices, such as the college of war, the college or court of admiralty, &c. &c. which used to be under the direction of senators. In fact, the king of Sweden is determined to root out aristocracy, and raise the lower orders of people to some share in the legislature."

## LONDON, *October* 26.

Wednesday evening were interred in the parish church of Newington Butts, the remains of an antient Egyptian or Gipsey woman. The whim and humour of the funeral procession, was extremely remarkable; on the hearse, instead of black plumes, were placed in proper order, a number of chimney-sweepers boys; the procession consisted of a numerous train of coaches filled with persons of both sexes of the deceased's relations, acquaintance and complexion, which, together with an immense croud of the same, who attended, not only entirely filled the church, but afforded to the spectators a sight as extraordinary, as it was entertaining and odd.

Orders are sent from the admiralty-office to the commanders of his majesty's ships on the American and West-Indian stations, not to press men out of any of the merchant ships, but in cases of the most extreme necessity: complaints having been made by the merchants to the lords of the admiralty of such proceedings, which have proved highly detrimental to trade.

*Nov.* 15. We are assured that some very important dispatches lately received from Sir George Bridges Rodney, in the West-Indies, are now the subject of much debate in the privy council.

A great personage has, we hear, lately wrote a letter to Lord Sandwich; in which the highest acknowledgments are made, and the warmest approbation given for his lordship's "particular and extraordinary care of the navy."

As the revenue must, from the decay of trade, fall much short of what it has been for many years past, it is expected that administration will endeavour to lessen the trade carried on by smugglers, by suppressing hawking and peddling, and give particular orders to the proper officers to do their duty amongst the shop-keepers.

Friday orders were given from the ordnance office to prevent the exportation of gunpowder from any of the ports of Great-Britain, except on government account, for three months.

The queen of Denmark has lately desired permission to come to England, said to be in consequence of some alarming intelligence she received from the princess of Brunswick.

Should the queen of Denmark come to England soon, as is expected, the princess of Brunswick it is said will not be long after her.

We have received very authentic intelligence that the French have actually at this time in commission sixty men of war, two thirds of which are of the line.

## ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 27.

On Thursday the 20th instant died, after a short illness, Samuel Harris, only son of William Harris of the Clifts in Calvert county. He was sensible of his approaching dissolution from the first of his indisposition, and in a well grounded hope of a blessed eternity he sustained the shocks of death with the utmost composure and christian resignation; the happy effects of a virtuous and well spent life. He discharged the several stations of life with an unsullied character, and as he lived much respected by all those who knew him, so he fell in his youthful days sincerely lamented by every relative friend and acquaintance. His remains were decently interred in Friends Burying ground at the Clifts aforesaid, attended by a great concourse of people.

"When unreclaim'd the vicious fall we weep,
"But with the virtuous dead each woe should sleep;
"For heav'n ordain'd that death should boast his
"reign,
"Ere the purg'd soul celestial heights can gain."

Lately died at his house near South River Mr. Thomas Gassaway, a gentleman generally esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

## CLEARED,

Sloop Polly, Richard Somersall, for St. Christophers.

*** *To prevent expence and trouble to the inhabitants of this province, we are desired to insert, That applications for bills of credit intended to be emitted on loan, cannot have preference until the same shall be ready to be tendered, of which timely notice will be given in this Gazette.*

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A PARCEL of MENS NEAT SHOES for SALE at the PRINTING OFFICE.

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Prince-George's county (near Piscataway), January 20, 1774.

To be sold on the premises, for ready money only, at public vendue, on Thursday the 17th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, and to continue till sold,

PART of a tract of land called Nick'd him of Deer Range and Meadows, containing 264 acres; the soil is well adapted for tobacco or grain of any kind; there is likewise plenty of timber both for building and fencing. On said land is a commodious dwelling house lately finished, 30 feet by 20, with 4 rooms on a floor both below and above stairs, and 2 chimnies at each end; likewise a very convenient kitchen, meat house, milk house, meal house, corn house, still house, a large tobacco house and plenty of stables, all in good repair; an apple orchard containing about 800 or 1000 trees, from which may be made yearly 4 or 5000 gallons of cider; also a good peach orchard. There may be got on the land 20 acres of good meadow ground, 8 of which are cut down, and about 2 or 3 in good order and sowed with timothy seed; about 100 acres of the land are cleared and advantageously fenced in, with about 5 or 6000 pannels. Likewise to be sold household furniture of various kinds, cider, brandy, a still; stock, consisting of cattle, hogs and sheep. Any person inclinable to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms by applying to

w3 JOSEPH NOBLE.

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Frederick county, Jan 19, 1774.

On Monday the 21st of February next if fair, if not the next fair day, will be let to the lowest bidder, by the vestry of Prince-George's parish,

THE building a church in the said parish, at or near where the old one now stands, being within four miles of George-Town, where plank, shells and shingles may be had on reasonable terms; the size 50 feet square in the clear, the pitch 24 feet; the walls of brick 22 and a half inches thick the first story, and eighteen inches the second story, the foundation up to the water table to be of stone three feet thick, and the water table to be three feet from the surface, the roof to be covered with cypress shingles: the wood for burning the bricks and the framing timber may be got on the church land; part of the money will be paid down to the undertakers, they giving bond with security for the true performance of their contract.

Signed per order,

SIMON NICHOLLS, register.

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Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for carrying on the stay-making business, and are now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their customers and others in either of the above branches of business will be thankfully received and speedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are desired to send the cash for such goods as they may be pleased to order.

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Jan. 18, 1774.

THE inhabitants of All Saints parish intend presenting a petition to the next general assembly, for money to build a church in said parish, where the old one now stands, near the mouth of Monaskacy. w2

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Queen-Anne's county, Jan. 14, 1774.

WAS found by my servant, near Queen's Town, in August last a piece of silk; whoever has lost it may have it again, on proving property and paying costs, if claimed in four weeks from this date, otherwise it will be disposed of.

JAMES DAVIDSON.

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Jan. 25, 1774.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from hunting gun or dog within my inclosures; if they do, they may depend that the law will be put in force against them by

JOSEPH HOWARD.

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Annapolis, Jan. 26, 1774.

RAN away last Sunday night from the subscriber, one William Queich, an old, tall, slim made fellow, stoops when he walks, and wears his own gray hair: had on when he went away a whitish coloured kersey jacket, old leather breeches, osnabrig shirt, white stockings, old shoes new soaled, and an old felt hat. He stole and carried away with him a white shirt, a check ditto, a pair of new shoes, four pair of stockings, a vest with the fore parts made of blue hair shag, a small silver watch maker's name John Roberts, London, No. 7677, a pair of handsome silver buckles carved, a set stock-buckle marked M B, a set broach, a silver dollar that has been attempted to be cut in two and not done, with other small money not known what, and several other things too tedious to mention. He served the latter part of his time with Capt. John Ireland on Elk-Ridge. Whoever will take up said fellow and secure him, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive three pounds reward, paid by

ISAAC M'HARD.

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THERE is at the plantation of Mary Dorsey, widow of Caleb, near Annapolis, a red cow, 8 or 9 years old, her left ear cropped, a little bit out of her right ear which is slit. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges

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THERE is at the plantation of William Maccubbin, near Annapolis, a stray bright bay horse colt, about 2 years and a half old, 12 hands high, trots and gallops, is neither docked nor branded. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

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THERE is at the plantation of Richard Edelen, son of Thomas, a small stray black stallion, with a hanging mane and switch tail, no perceivable brand, about four years old.

The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges. w3

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THERE is at the plantation of John Thompson, junr. of Poplar-Hill, St. Mary's county, a black gelding, about eight years old, thirteen hands and one inch high, trots and gallops, branded on the near buttock P, his off hind foot white, and a star in his forehead.

The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges. 3w

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January 6, 1774.

THE subscriber at the request of several gentlemen, has provided a quantity of the best liquors of all kinds and other necessaries, to keep tavern in the house formerly Ann Middleton's. As the house is large, and very convenient, no trouble or expence shall be wanting in him to have every article of the best quality, and ready attendance; he hopes to merit the favour of the public, which at all times, shall be his constant endeavours.

Those persons, who have any account against the estate, are desired to bring them in immediately, and those who are indebted to it, are requested to settle without delay, with

GILBERT MIDDLETON.

*N. B.* He keeps boats that may be hired to any part of the bay.

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December 14, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday last, a servant man, named Thomas Hall, a carver by trade: had on, a Wilton cloth coat of a redish colour, one frock of dark coloured fustian, waistcoat of the same, new buckskin breeches ribbed worsted stockings, and silver buckles; he wears his own hair which is curled at the ears and clubbed behind, is about five feet nine inches high, slim made, pitted with the small-pox. The indenture he signed in London was given up to him and a discharge, after which he executed another indenture, by which he was to be allowed in consideration of his former service, wages after the rate of ten shillings per week till the expiration of his time, which would have been in September next: masters of vessels are requested not to carry him out of the country; and whoever takes up and secures the said servant, shall receive five pounds reward, and if brought home reasonable charges. WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

January 19, 1774.

## TO BE SOLD,

A Very good new three ſtory brick houſe, kitchen and ſtable, ſituate in Gay-ſtreet, Baltimore-town, about half way between the market-houſe and the river. The houſe is in very good order and remarkably well built, with a good cellar under it, 27 feet front, by 36 feet back, two rooms, with a large hall in the lower, and three rooms on each of the upper floors; the lot on which it ſtands is in fee ſimple. Time will be given for one third of the purchaſe money, on giving bond with ſecurity if required. Application to be made to William Weſtbay, living on the premiſes. w3

January 19, 1774.

## TO BE SOLD,

A New three ſtory brick houſe, ſituate in Market-ſtreet, Baltimore-town, oppoſite the houſe of Dr. John Stevenſon, the houſe is 20 feet front, by 35 feet back, two rooms on a floor, with an excellent cellar under it. The lot on which it ſtands is in fee ſimple, and runs 100 feet from the ſtreet to an alley which is 24 feet wide; 'tis in the beſt part of the town for a ſtore, and conveniently built for a merchant. Time will be given for part of the purchaſe money, on giving bond with ſecurity if required. For further particulars enquire of Robert Walſh living on the premiſes.

IF John Owen, who came from England, in the ſhip Diana, Capt. William Montgomery, maſter, in the month of October or November, 1770, be now living, and will apply to his Brother Hugh Owen, ſhoe-maker, ſucceſſor to Mr. Thomas Brown, No. 8, Grace Church ſtreet, London, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage. w3

January 12, 1774.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Benjamin Hance, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjuſted, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

3w SAMUEL HANCE, executor.

January 15, 1774.

THE land on Rhode-river, advertiſed ſome time ago by Nathaniel Waters to be ſold at public ſale, will be ſold on Monday the fourteenth of February, if fair, if not, the next fair day. The ſale to be on the premiſes, when the terms will be made known by

3w NATHANIEL WATERS.

## FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inſt. at night, a convict ſervant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the weſt of England, a ſpare ſlim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſhort black hair, and has loſt one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white ſhirts, two pair of ſtockings and ſhoes, and a new felt hat; it's poſſible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a ſum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overſeer on the above-ſaid plantation, or to the ſubſcriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, ſhall have the above reward for their trouble, beſides what the law allows, paid by tf HENRY RIDGELY.

## RICHARD BURLAND,

TAILOR AND HABITMAKER,

FROM

## L O N D O N,

LATE foreman to Mr, Robert Pinkney, deceaſed, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he has opened ſhop at the houſe where formerly Mr. Philip Hammond kept ſtore, near the market-houſe.

He takes this opportunity to aſſure thoſe ladies and gentlemen who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, that he will make it his conſtant endeavour, by punctuality, and a ſtrict attention to buſineſs, to merit their laſting approbation. w3

## WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG man of an unexceptionable character, who writes a good hand, and is well verſed in book-keeping and the management of a ſtore. For further particulars enquire of the Printers. tf

## JUST IMPORTED,

In the Molly and Betſey, Captain Nicholſon, from London, and to be ſold, by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore on the dock, in Annapolis, on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

A NEAT and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

## TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

THREE hundred acres of patent land, and about thirty acres leaſed land for ninety-nine years, all joined together, lying in Baltimore county, about ten miles from Bush-Town, on the main road that goes from Bush to York-Town, Pennſylvania, about twelve miles from Joppa, and about eighteen from Baltimore-Town; the land is good, and will ſuit either for farming, or planting tobacco; it is likewiſe well ſituated for a tavern or ſtore, as it lies on the main road that all the waggons from the upper mills go to Baltimore-Town, and joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker, where he now lives, who is building and letting lots to ſeveral people for keeping taverns and ſtores; it is well adapted for ſuch buſineſs, as it lies in the heart of a ſettlement where there are large quantities of wheat made, and many merchant mills convenient; there are on the land two ſmall plantations; on one of them a ſmall dwelling houſe in middling good repair, a good barn, and a large apple orchard of good fruit and bears well; on the other place there is a middling good large dwelling houſe in pretty good repair, and other convenient houſes, and a ſmall apple orchard of good fruit; there likewiſe may be made meadow enough to ſupport the place with hay, without much trouble. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe, may ſee the above land by applying to Mr. Abraham Whitaker, or the ſubſcriber.——Likewiſe to be ſold, a large two ſtory brick dwelling houſe in the town of Joppa, on a water lot, the houſe is almoſt new, has four rooms on a floor, and eight fire places, cellars under the whole, and a neat ſtore made of one of the rooms, which is quite private from the other part of the houſe, and now rented to Walter Tolley, jun. Eſq; Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the aforeſaid houſe and lot, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living in the fork of Gunpowder, near Joppa. The title of the whole indiſputable.

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

ANY gentleman, who is qualified to teach the claſſicks, by applying to the viſitors of King Williams ſchool, in the city of Annapolis, will be treated with on the following terms. His annual ſtipend to be £.55 ſterling certain, and £.5 currency to be paid by each ſcholar in the latin ſchool: to a perſon, who ſhall be capable of diſcharging the office of uſher, will be given £.30 ſterling per annum certain, and £.2:10 currency paid by each ſcholar as abovementioned: to a ſcribe who can teach Engliſh, writing, and arithmetick, will be given £.6 ſterling certain per annum, with every advantage ariſing from the ſcholars he inſtructs, and liberty to make his own bargain with their parents. There are very good apartments in the houſe, beſides thoſe appropriated for the uſe of the ſcholars with a good kitchen and cellar: theſe being entirely for the uſe of the maſter, will render it a very comfortable place of reſidence. Any engagements the viſitors enter into, cannot take place till the 3d day of April next, and to prevent trouble, it is to be hoped that no perſons will make application who are not properly qualified to fill the abovementioned ſtations.

Signed by order,

tf JOHN DUCKETT, regiſter.

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Robert Pinkney, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to bring their accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjuſted, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

PRISCILLA PINKNEY, Adminiſtratrix,
JONATHAN PINKNEY, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. The times of ſeveral valuable Tailors to be diſpoſed of.

Annapolis, December 8, 1773.

## PRYSE and PARKER,

COACH and COACH HARNESS MAKERS from London,

TAKE this method to acquaint the public, that they have juſt furniſhed themſelves with a large quantity of the beſt materials for the coach-making buſineſs, which they now carry on, in all its various branches, at their ſhop juſt without the Town-gate, oppoſite the ſmith's ſhop; and flatter themſelves they can give as great ſatisfaction to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to favour them with their commands as any of the trade, as they have had many years experience in the moſt eminent and approved of ſhops in London. All orders ſhall be punctually executed on the ſhorteſt notice and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Said Pryſe carries on the ſaddlers and harneſs-making buſineſs as uſual, and hopes, from his conſtant endeavours to oblige, for a continuance of encouragement from the public.

December 7, 1773.

To be leaſed for a term of years,

THE WINDMILL and GRANARY in the city of Annapolis. For Terms apply to

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME,
or
DANIEL DULANY, junior.

N. B. If not leaſed between this and April next they will be offered for ſale.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Poplar Spring Chapel, in Anne Arundel county, an Iriſh convict ſervant, named Lawrence Connolly, about eighteen years old, ſwarthy complexion, ſlim made, ſpeaks much in that dialect: had on and took with him, a blue coat and waiſt-coat double breaſted, white ſhirt, worſted ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a Carolina felt hat.——Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to Charles Porter, overſeer on ſaid plantation, or the ſubſcriber living on Elk-Ridge, ſhall receive as a reward twenty ſhillings if taken twenty miles from home, thirty ſhillings if thirty miles, forty ſhillings if forty miles, and three pounds if out of the province, beſides what the law allows.

JOHN DORSEY.

December 15, 1773.

WENT away about ten days ago from the houſe of the ſubſcriber in the city of Annapolis, a young mulatto woman, called Moll or Polly, about twenty three years of age, thin and low in ſtature; ſhe is ſuppoſed to be ſecreted either on the north ſide of Severn or elſewhere, by a negro man of Mr. John Brice's, called Paul, with which negro ſhe keeps company: if any perſon except the negro abovementioned will bring the ſaid mulatto woman to the ſubſcriber, they ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law.

tf CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

Piſcataway, Jan. 1, 1774.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. Carne, in Piſcataway town, on the third Monday in March next, agreeable to an act of aſſembly,

THE following tracts or parcels of land, lying within a mile or two of the ſaid town, adjoining to each other, viz. part of Hawkins's lot, 184 acres; Something, 49 acres; Merry-Thought, 40 acres; part of God's-Gift, 117½ acres: the whole containing 390½ acres of good well timbered land; good orchards of peaches and apples, and other conſiderable improvements; likewiſe 16 acres of land in the ſaid town of Piſcataway, being part of a tract of land called Hazard and Never Fear, with conſiderable improvements on it. And on the fourth Monday in March next will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. Peter Croft's in Frederick-Town, part of a tract or parcel of land called John and Priſcilla, containing 62½ acres. I ſhall attend two days preceding each day's ſale, on the ſaid lands, in order to ſhew them to the purchaſers. Six months credit will be given for one half the purchaſe money, upon giving bond and unqueſtionable ſecurity, to

ts GEORGE F. HAWKINS.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber's ſalary being leſſened in value almoſt one half by an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, for the ſupport of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it neceſſary for the ſupport of his family and other purpoſes, to join to his miniſterial office ſome other buſineſs. He has therefore opened a grammar ſchool at his houſe in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their ſons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the beſt manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greateſt care taken of them.

tf ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, for ready money, or one year's credit, on giving bond upon intereſt, with good ſecurity.

TWO tracts of land, called Foothold, and Friendſhip, lying contiguous to each other, containing two hundred and ninety-five acres, lying on the ſouth ſide of Magotty-river, within five miles of Annapolis; Alſo a tract of land called the mountains of Wales, containing four hundred acres, lying on the north-ſide of Magotty-river, within three miles of Magotty ferry. The above lands are well timbered, wooded, and watered, and beautifully ſituated on the river, with ſome cultivations and improvements, they rent for twenty-four pounds per year, are clear of incumbrance, (except the tenants leaſes, which will expire the thirtieth of November next) and the title indiſputable. W. WORTHINGTON.

Baltimore, December 24, 1773.

ARRIVED in the ſhip Nancy, captain Burrow, a cargo of coarſe ſalt, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms, if taken from the ſhip's ſide. Alſo a few pipes and quarter caſks of the very beſt Madeira wine, and a few crates of earthen-ware at prime coſt and charges, by JOHN STEVENSON.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons that have any juſt claims againſt the eſtate of William Hewitt, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts legally proved as they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe that are indebted to the ſame, are required to make ſpeedy payment to prevent further trouble.

w3 JANE HEWITT, Adminiſtratrix.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.